FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 121 *20 June 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Prokofyev Views Tasks Facing Disarmament Committee AA 1
[IZVESTIYA 14 Jun]
Israelyan: USSR Wants 'Businesslike' Disarmament Talks AA 3
[PRAVDA 13 Jun]
Tarasov Stresses Need for 'Mutual' Agreement on Arms Reduction AA 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

IZVESTIYA Cites TIMES on Possible UK Missile Deal With U.S. A 1
[IZVESTIYA 11 Jun]
Moscow Hits Western Campaigns in Defense of Soviet Jews A 1

CHINA

Kornilov Scores Hegemonism of Chinese Foreign Policy B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further on Death of Prime Minister Ohira C 1
LDP Power Struggle [Vdovin in PRAVDA 15 Jun] C 1
Kosygin Condolence Message C 1
Tikonov, Maltsev Condolence Visit C 1

SOUTH ASIA

BAKHTAR Denounces PRC 'Interference' in DRA Affairs D 1
Afghan General Denies Fighting in Kabul [Ariyevich] D 1
India To Receive Soviet Oil in Exchange for Rice D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Thai Authorities Begin Repatriation of Kampuchean Refugees E 1
Commentator Links New Hebrides Rebellion With Pentagon Base Plans E 1
[Sovolyev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 Jun]

EASTERN EUROPE

Meeting Between Kosygin, Husak in Prague Reported F 1
Husak Sends Message of Thanks to Brezhnev [PRAVDA 14 Jun] F 1
Soviet Troops Reportedly Plan Exercises in GDR F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Policy Toward Italy [Dobrov] G 1
Soviet-French Space Cooperation Program Outlined G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Skachkov Greets Iranian Government Delegation [PRAVDA 17 Jun] H 1
Commentary Discusses Qotbazadeh's Anti-Soviet Remarks H 1
[Blinov and Osipovskiy]
Iranian Former Agricultural Official Arrested H 1
Commission's Report of Iranian Grievances Discussed H 1
Trade Relations With Jordan Reportedly Enlivened H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ethiopian Commission Issues Statement on Forming Party J 1
CPSU Greets First Congress of Ethiopian Party Commission J 1
[PRAVDA 16 Jun]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

DER SPIEGEL Reports Tadzhik Reaction to Afghanistan Invasion R 1
[16 Jun]
No Confirmation of Rumored Tolyatti, Gorkiy Strikes R 3
[Vernet in Paris LE MONDE 17 Jun]
Official Comments on Reported Strikes by Car Workers R 4
Helsinki Monitor Gets Maximum Term for 'Agitation' R 5
[Paris LE FIGARO 17 Jun]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Industrial, Agricultural Performance Reviewed S 1
[PRAVDA 13 Jun]
Impact of Siberian Projects on Foreign Trade Outlined S 2
Briefs: Coal Base in Siberia S 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Brezhnev Presents Awards to Soyuz T-2 Cosmonauts U 1
Popov, Ryumin Activities Aboard Salyut-6 Continue U 1
Why Female Cosmonauts Are Not Sent to Outer Space [Shatalov] U 2

PROKOFYEV VIEWS TASKS FACING DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD191631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Prokofyev article: "Disarmament--An Urgent Task"]

[Text] The Disarmament Committee--one of the most important forums for multilateral talks in the sphere of limiting the arms race and of disarmament--has resumed its work in Geneva. The committee's sessions have always attracted and continue to attract the world public's attention.

This is understandable. After all, curbing the arms race and achieving real disarmament constitute an essential task put forward by the entire course of the development of world affairs. The declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states once more emphatically confirms this. These states consistently advocate taking effective steps to insure an improvement on a worldwide scale in tackling questions of limiting and ending the arms race, and they advocate implementing specific measures for disarmament. The broad package of proposals advanced by the Warsaw Pact member states covers all aspects of this problem and indicates reliable paths toward such actions.

In 1980, the Disarmament Committee is meeting in its full, expanded form for the first time. Representatives of 40 states are participating, including socialist, Western, neutral, and nonaligned countries. All five nuclear powers--the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and China--are now taking part in the committee's work. All this, of course, creates the necessary preconditions for the search for a mutually acceptable solution to the pressing problems of disarmament.

In all these good deeds and in all the initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and bringing disarmament closer, the Soviet Union plays a most active role. Our country advocates talks on a broad range of questions. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community have proposed a realistic program of measures covering practically all aspects of the problem of ending the arms race and of disarmament. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "there is no kind of armament that the USSR would not be prepared to limit and ban on a mutual basis by arrangement with other states. But it is important that everything be done without detriment to anyone's security and under conditions of complete reciprocity between states possessing the relevant armaments."

Insofar as the chief danger for the world lies in the growing nuclear arms race, efforts in support of measures aimed at stopping and then also reversing the arms race in precisely this sphere must occupy a central position. For this purpose, the Soviet Union together with the other socialist countries submitted specific proposals to the Disarmament Committee on holding talks on measures for nuclear disarmament with the participation of all states possessing nuclear weapons and also of a certain number of nonnuclear countries. During preparatory consultations for such talks, their subject matter, their agenda and concrete questions to be discussed and resolved could be determined. However, these talks have still not been begun because of the NATO countries' negative stance.

The question of strengthening guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states is also under consideration by the committee. The Soviet Union treats with understanding the desire by nonnuclear countries to obtain international guarantees from the nuclear states on nonuse of nuclear weapons against them. The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory. These states have a right to have the necessary guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them. The concluding of an international convention on strengthening guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states, a draft of which was submitted by the Soviet Union to the 23d UN General Assembly session, would serve this goal. [paragraph continues]

The socialist countries proposed in the Disarmament Committee that the elaboration of such a convention be expedited. Talks on guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states were begun last year, and they will be continued in a special working party during the summer session of the Disarmament Committee.

For a number of years the committee has been discussing the question of banning chemical weapons, which alongside nuclear and bacteriological weapons rank among the most dangerous means of warfare.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries consistently advocate that the committee's efforts be focused on elaborating a convention prohibiting chemical weapons. They are supported in this by delegations from many countries, in particular from nonaligned countries, which show great interest in the problem of banning chemical weapons.

The socialist countries are also making their constructive contribution to the discussion of another topical contemporary problem--the problem of elaborating an all-embracing agreement, banning the creation of new types and new systems of mass destruction weapons. Nor, at the same time, does the Soviet Union exclude the possibility of concluding separate agreements on banning specific types of mass destruction weapons. The socialist countries also advocate the speediest conclusion of the work on a draft treating on banning radiological weapons on the basis of the Soviet-American proposal on the fundamental elements for such a treaty, submitted to the Disarmament Committee back in July 1979. Active discussion on this question will be continued in the committee while in order to draw up mutually acceptable agreement on this question.

The very important question of the general and complete cessation of nuclear weapons tests is also on the committee's agenda. As is known, in 1963 a treaty was signed in Moscow prohibiting nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water. Now it is the turn of the question of stopping underground nuclear weapon tests. With the aim of finding a radical solution to this problem, the Soviet Union elaborated and submitted to the United Nations in 1975 a draft treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. Over a number of years, this question has been widely discussed in the UN General Assembly, in the Disarmament Committee and at the trilateral talks taking place in Geneva between the USSR, the United States and Great Britain.

The Soviet Union is exerting every effort to complete as soon as possible the elaboration of an agreement on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. However, the whole affair rests on the stance of the Western partners in the talks on this important and topical problem.

Delegations of many countries, in particular of the nonalined ones, actively advocate in the committee the elaboration of an all-embracing program for disarmament, stressing that apart from the tasks and aims of this program, a mechanism must also be determined for implementing each one of these tasks and the entire program as a whole.

Representatives of the socialist countries and of the majority of neutral and nonaligned states belonging to the so-called "group 21" advocate in the committee the preservation and development of everything positive which has already been done in the sphere of limiting the arms race, the adoption of measures on real disarmament and the securing of lasting peace.

On the other hand, the NATO countries headed by the United States and also China, are striving to revive the cold war in this organ. Using every possible farfetched pretext, including organizational and procedural points, they are trying to make more difficult or even block the constructive discussion of disarmament questions.

During the committee's spring session there was broad discussion of questions on the agenda, and organizational questions of its working were solved. The committee's agenda for 1980 was confirmed and four special working parties were set up on the following questions: banning chemical weapons; banning radiological weapons; strengthening guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states; and an all-embracing program for disarmament. Differences of opinion arising during allocation of the chairmanships of these working parties were overcome.

All this and also the documents submitted by the socialist states and certain other countries on a range of problems, create a solid basis for the successful continuation of the talks and the speedy achievement of positive results on the pressing problems.

ISRAELYAN: USSR WANTS 'BUSINESSLIKE' DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD171027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Geneva, 12 June--The Disarmament Committee session has resumed its work in Geneva. On the agenda are topical questions of the present day on whose soluton the future of mankind largely depends.

Speaking at the Disarmament Committee's plenary session, USSR representative V.L. Israelyan noted that the states which took part in the Warsaw conference stressed, on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the present international situation, the need to begin negotiations on disarmament issues immediately. Under present conditions, when millions of people are alarmed for the destiny of peace, the Disarmament Committee is called on sharply to raise the efficiency of its work and to strive resolutely to ensure that it is precisely practical measures for disarament and not the arms race which are the dominant factor of present-day international life.

The Soviet delegation, the speaker stressed has come to the committee session guided by the desire to conduct talks on all disarmament issues in a businesslike manner.

TARASOV STRESSES NEED FOR 'MUTUAL' AGREEMENT ON ARMS REDUCTION

LD200104 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna, June 19, TASS--The 240th closed plenary meeting of participants in the talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe was held here today. It was addressed by E. Jackson, head of the British delegation. As newsmen were told, the British delegate had been trying to call in question in his speech the political significance of the initiatives put forward in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states and the possible impact of these initiatives on reaching agreements at the Vienna talks.

These tendentious claims met with a strong rebuff from the Soviet delegation. Soviet representative Ambassador Nikolai Tarasov said that the attempts by some Western delegations at belittling the history-making significance of the Warsaw declaration of the socialist states had shown that the clearly expressed trend of this document towards maintaining and ensuring the progress of the process of international detente apparently goes against the grain with some NATO circles.

Of great significance for the progress of the Vienna talks is the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member countries on the holding of a meeting at the highest level of states of all parts of the world, which shall devote special attention to problems of European security.

In connection with the proposal contained in the declaration that not a single state, not a single grouping of states in Europe should increase the numberical strength of its armed forces in the area determined in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Soviet representative recalled that it was way back in 1974 that the socialist countries made an official proposal on non-increasing the numerical strength of troops of all direct participants in the Vienna talks at the time while these talks are being held. But the Western countries rejected that proposal.

Those who really come out for strengthening stability in Europe, the Soviet representative stressed, shall support the proposal of the socialist states on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

In connection with the references made by the head of the British delegation to the most recent communique by the NATO Military Planning Committee, which claims that the countries of the bloc strive for progress in the field of arms control and of disarment, Nikolai Tarasov inquired, what prevents the Western countries, in particular Britain, from making a practical contribution to attaining progress at the Vienna talks? Deplorably, Britain is in fact refusing to commit itself not only to cut its forces and arms in central Europe, but even to freeze the number of its troops in that area at the present level.

The Soviet representative went on to say: The new figures which were exchanged by the sides recently on the initiative of the socialist countries show that none of the socialist states--direct participants--has increased the numerical strength of its armed forces in the area, which is the point at issue at the talks. Moreover, the total numerical strength of their troops has reduced through a cut in the numerical strength of the Soviet troops.

At the same time, the new figures concerning the troops of the Western countries--participants in the talks--bear out the generally known fact of a considerable increase in the total numerical strength of the personnel of the land forces and the airforce in central Eruope, which in addition, is due to the predominant buildup of big units playing the main role in the NATO'S military grouping. All this explains why the NATO member countries are not only refusing to reach agreement on a cut in the number of personnel of the airforce, but are even objecting against establishing an upper limit of their numerical strength. At last, another tendency, which is of no small significance, is becoming manifest: While the Soviet Union is pursuing a course for a reduction of its troops in central Europe with the aim of lessening military confrontation in the European Continent, the United States, as is also seen from the new official Western figures, is considerably increasing the numerical strength of both the land forces and the airforce in that area.

The head of the Soviet delegation stressed in conclusion the need to start implementing the main task facing the participants in the talks--drafting an agreement on a cut on a mutual basis in the armed forces and arms in central Europe.

IZVESTIYA CITES TIMES ON POSSIBLE UK MISSILE DEAL WITH U.S.

LD131551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from Yu. Kovalenko feature "The World Today": "Militarist Ambitions"]

[Text] London cannot conceal its exultation. Indeed! After a year of bitter haggling Britian has managed to cut its contribution to the "Common Market" budget by two-thirds. Just what are the British authorities going to do with these billions? Raise pensions, perhaps? Or increase unemployment benefits? Certainly not. The government has much more ambitious projects. For instance, buying Trident missiles from the United States instead of the now--"fashionable" Polarises and building four or--even better--five submarines for them!

After U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's talks with the British prime minister at the beginning of last week, the impression is that "a deal on the missiles will be concluded within a month," the well-informed commentator Drew Middleton noted in the New York TIMES. In his opinion, this decision--"the most important in the country's entire postwar history"--will have widespread international repercussions. For, specialists calculate, Britain will have to pay about $5 billion for the missiles over 10 years.

But many specialists, including NATO generals who have seen a thing or two, doubt whether Britain will be able to afford such a "luxury." Even after the "gift" from the European Economic Community.

MOSCOW HITS WESTERN CAMPAIGNS IN DEFENSE OF SOVIET JEWS

LD192100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Jun 80

["Youth" program]

[Text] [Unidentified interviewer] In one of our previous programs, candidate of jurisprudence (Leonid Yakovlevich Dogianiy), a head of section at the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Science, in reply to listeners' questions, spoke about the reactionary, including anti-Soviet, activities of the Zionist and pro-Zionist lobby in the United States. The program aroused interest, so today we have asked (Leonid Yakovlevich) here again to the studio to continue talking about the activities of the Zionist lobby in America.

First of all, (Leonid Yakovlevich), our listeners are interested in the question of the aims of the lobbyist activities of the Zionists in the United States.

[Dogianiy] The Zionist lobby in the United States, as indeed in certain other Western countries, conducts very wide and multifarious subversive activities. The activities of the North American Zionists, their pressure on President Carter's administration and on the U.S. Congress, are far from being merely limited to giving assistance to the ruling circles of Israel. The range of their interests goes far beyond the Near East problem. Relying on its influence in the U.S. Congress, the Zionist lobby systematically tries to exert an influence on the formulation and pursuit of policies favorable to it, including the so-called problem of Soviet Jews. The Zionists are the chief instigators of imperialism's provocative campaigns under the slogan of defending Jews in the USSR. Their voice is one of the loudest and most insistent in this campaign.

[Interviewer] (Leonid Yakovelevich), could you dwell in more detail on this matter?

[Dogianiy] That was just what I was going to do, since, as they say, the truth is always of practical value. Recently, as was repeatedly reported in the Western press--here I quote: U.S. senators and congressmen are marking the third anniversary of the arrest of the fighter for human rights in the USSR, Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. In their statements, more than 60 congressmen and senators called for his immediate release. In the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, a so-called Shcharanskiy hour was held. Senator Jacob Javits, New York State, renowned for his very close ties with the Zionist leaders, declared during this "show": Shcharanskiy is innocent of the charges against him of betraying his homeland and of perpetrating any other crimes. His guilt, in the Senator's words, is simply that he spoke the truth and spoke it in English.

We shall not try to untangle this obstuse and demagogic statement by the Senator about "the truth in English," but will turn to the facts. In July 1978, the Judicial Collegium for Criminal Affairs of the RSFSR Supreme Court considered the criminal case of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. He was accused of treason toward the homeland in the form of giving assistance to a foreign state in conducting hostile activity against the USSR, and also of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. These crimes come under Point A of Article 64, and Part 1 of Article 70 of the RSFSR Criminal Code.

But first, something about the previous history of this case. Shcharanskiy, who, due to his previous work, had secret information of a defense nature, in response to his request to emigrate to Israel, was, in accordance with the law, temporarily refused permission for this. Instead of occupying himself with socially useful work and waiting out the specified period, Shcharanskiy, wishing to curry favor with his Western patrons, engaged in illegal activities. The court thoroughly studied the evidence about Shcharanskiy, who personally and through collaborators collected information on the location and nature of enterprises of the defense industries and associated objectives. Systematically, until his arrest in March 1977, Shcharanskiy handed over all this information in a conspiratorial manner to the West. Besides this, the court established that Shcharanskiy produced and sent aboad 17 forged documents which were used in the West for aims hostile to the Soviet state. These were so-called appeals, reviews and letters, based on libel and falsification of the facts. By this method, Shcharanskiy tried in every way to incite the leaders of a number of Western countries to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and interfere in its internal affairs.

[Interviewer] And it is for these "activities," that the reactionary circles in the United States and certain other countries have proclaimed him a fighter for democracy, an innocent sufferer, a victim of anti-Semitism.

[Dogianiy] There is nothing surprising in this. This is one of the favorite ploys of imperialist, including Zionist, propaganda. On this basis, whereas such odious figures as Sakharov, Bukovskiy, and Orlov are presented by them as fighters for rights, Shcharanskiy is also presented as a victim of discrimination on account of his nationality. This ploy of imperialist and Zionist propaganda, by the way, is used in relation not only to persons of Jewish nationality found guilty by Soviet courts of perpetrating particularly dangerous state crimes, but also for run-of-the-mill criminals, as long as they are of non-Russian nationality. Thus, for instance, Sherman, Feldman, Miller, Guberman and certain others sentenced by Soviet courts for plain criminal offences, have been proclaimed "victims" of discrimination, blatantly invented in the West, against Jews in the USSR. Their Western patrons prefer to keep silent about what their crimes actually were. All right then, we shall tell you, in order to "dot the i's," as they say, in this matter.

Sherman, proclaimed by the Zionists to be a defender of rights, was condemned by a Soviet court in 1976 for speculation. Feldman and Miller, in 1979, were charged with the criminal offence of a brawl, instigated by them, in a restaurant in Kishinev. And Guberman, proclaimed in the West to be an innocent sufferer for his desire to emigrate to Israel, was found guilty of receiving stolen antique objects and reselling them. This is the real face of those about whom the Zionists and their Western patrons was so indignant.

[Interviewer] (Leonid Yakovlevich), can this be considered a regular tactic in the subversive activities of the Zionists and their allies in the West?

[Dogianiy] Certainly, I am quite convinced of it. Reactionary circles in the United States, including the Zionist lobby, in breach of the UN Charter and the norms of international law, are systematically trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, speculating on the slogan of the "defense of human rights," putting on a pedestal those I have already named and also other criminal elements. For instance, in 1979, the houses of the U.S. Congress passed a resolution demanding the release of Ida Nudel and permission for her to emigrate to Israel. Zionists and pro-Zionist propaganda in this matter too was extremely active, stooping to shameless lies and crude falsification of the facts.

[Interviewer] That is to say, the same ploys as in the Shcharanskiy case.

[Dogianiy] Just so. There is no other way to defend such an unjust illegal affair. Let us take as an example the case of this Ida Nudel whom I have just mentioned. Nudel was a Muscovite who worked for many years as engineering economist in one of the research institutes. Then she left the job so as not to have to work a full working day and found work in a consumer services center run by the Zarya firm as an agent in consumer service work. The Soviet homeland had given Nudel everything: higher education, interesting work in her own speciality, a well-appointed flat and the other benefits which are accessible to any Soviet citizen. For a number of years Ida Nudel was quite happy to enjoy these benefits along with other Soviet people. However, after coming under the influence of Zionist propaganda, she began trying to seek various special rights and privileges for herself. Then she expressed a desire to emigrate to The Promised Land, as the Zionists call Israel. Since, during her work at the institute, she had been connected with secret work, she was temporarily refused permission to emigrate.

Then Nudel demonstratively began to commit breaches of the peace in the streets and in the apartment block where she lived, to commit debauches, raise scandals, and perpetrate other hooligan activities. In June 1978, a people's court sentenced her , for malicious hooliganism, to 4 years of exile. Nudel's exile, according to data from the administrative organs, did not put an end to her antisocial activities. She is still trying to create some sort of aura of martyrdom about herself as a fighter for ideas. Thus, for instance, to the administration of the institution to which she went to obtain work, Nudel, not without malice, said: Please show me where the charwomen work. In reply she was asked: Why? You have a higher education; you can work as an engineer. However, she took a demonstratively slack attitude to her work, spent most of her time reading fiction and doing other things not concerned with the job.

A little while ago, Nudel fell ill, and was treated in a hospital in Tomsk. She even left a letter of gratitude to the doctors and nurses. But after she was cured, forgetting the concern and attention paid to her by the medical staff of the hospital, she sent complaints to many organs, alleging that she had not had qualified medical assistance. This is just another proof of her hypocrisy, baseness and narrowmindedness.

So those are the facts about another of those whom imperialist and Zionist propaganda call the prisoners of Zion. The Zionists and their supporters want to represent this common hooligan as a heroine and martyr, stooping to the most unpardonable lies to do so.

KORNILOV SCORES HEGEMONISM OF CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY

LD191407 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 3

[Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "Beijing Hegemonism in Action"]

[Text] In its capacity as shock force of world reaction and eager to derive the maximum of self-interested political benefit from the present worsening in the world situation, Beijing continues to fiercely resist any progressive trends in world development. After launching a campaign provocative in both tone and thrust, aimed at defaming and discrediting the peace-loving and constructive proposals of the USSR and the other socialist community countries put forward at the Warsaw conference of the Political Consultative Committee, Beijing leaders are calling for "a broad international front" against the Soviet Union to be knocked together, slandering the Warsaw Pact Organization, openly calling for the "strengthening" of the aggressive NATO bloc, and continuing the course of fanning tension and fomenting international conflicts.

It has become axiomatic that in our nuclear age there is no more important problem than that of halting material preparations for war and curbing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, initiated by imperialist and reactionary circles. But Beijing, which pursues the line of fanning tension and has declared the so-called "four modernizations program," that is pivoted on building up the country's aggressive military-industrial potential in every possible way, stubbornly opposes any steps or measures aimed at limiting the arms race and is unwilling to assume any commitments which would prevent it from carrying out its own militarist program. Further confirmation of this course is the stance adopted by Beijing at the Disarmament Committee session which resumed in Geneva on 12 June. Many participants in this forum actively advocate a complete ban on nuclear weapons testing and support the proposal by the USSR and the other socialist countries on halting production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles of these weapons until they are completely eliminated. But what was Beijing's reaction to these initiatives? Trotting out anti-Soviet attacks and doing his utmost to make the committee's work more difficult, its representative said that the USSR must unilaterally implement nuclear disarmament measures while China, on the other hand, builds up its nuclear missile potential. And these were more than just bellicose tirades: Beijing's latest move in the country's militarization was the recent test-launching of a carrier-missile in the Pacific Ocean region. "Beijing's dangerous intentions conflict with the interests of the peoples of the world who are struggling to curb the arms race and to ban nuclear weapons," the Japanese Socialist Party declared in reference to the launching.

The desire to expand military and political cooperation with the United States and NATO, which the Chinese leadership would like to bear the brunt of confrontation with the USSR, giving itself the auxiliary and complementary role of accomplice, of a "junior partner," is increasingly clearly discernible in Beijing's policy of late. The results of the recent talks between Geng Biao, PRC State Council vice premier, and the U.S. leadership are graphic evidence of this line. As a result of those talks, during which Beijing's representative, clearly driving up the price of the Chinese leadership's pro-imperialist policy, made repeated malicious attacks against the USSR, Washington agreed to supply Beijing with modern technology and equipment which could be used in the military sphere. In other words, they moved a step closer to the U.S.-Chinese military cooperation which just 1.5-2 years ago Washington was categorically saying was impossible. What are the aims of this move? Using the "China card" as a bluff, the Washington administration is making shortsighted and utterly futile calculations that by exploiting Beijing's anti-Sovietism it will be able to "pressure the USSR," while the U.S. military-industrial complex is hoping that the opening up of the vast "Chinese market" will enable it to make a packet. The results of the U.S.-Chinese talks make it quite clear why it was that 18 months ago Washington refused to continue the U.S.-Soviet talks then in progress on limiting the sale and supply of conventional arms. [paragraph continues]

Beijing, for its part, is actively playing the "America card" and is counting on using the United States to strengthen its military potential and to prepare the way for implementing its own hegemonist schemes. This same aim--to organize "parallel actions" with imperialist partners and to try to prepare the ground for long-term "cooperation" between China and the West on an anti-Soviet and antisocialist basis--is also pursued by other foreign jaunts made by high-ranking Beijing envoys. Remember the "West European tour" of Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, during which he called for a revision of the results of World War II and for altering the existing correlation of forces on the European Continent to favor the imperialist states' most reactionary revanchist circles? Remember Hua Guofeng's recent visit to Japan, where, manipulating fabrications about Soviet foreign policy, Hua tried to strengthen the anti-Soviet trends in Tokyo's policy and to create a "base," relying on which Beijing could make more active use of Japan to penetrate Southeast Asia and consolidate its positions there at the expense of the interests of the states in the region? And what about Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's current mission to Sweden, Norway and Denmark, which from the outset has been marked by mouthings about a mythical "Soviet threat" and a desire to draw the Scandinavian countries into the orbit of China's adventurist policy?

In an attempt to conceal their own great power hegemonist schemes the Beijing leaders continue to wage a vociferous slander campaign under the slogan of struggling against the "superpower" and "regional" hegemonism which they ascribe to the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist states. In May alone one of Beijing's main mouthpieces--the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO--published more than 250 anti-Soviet items. But at whom, you might ask, are these propaganda pyrotechnics aimed? A resolution adopted at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly defines hegemonism as "a manifestation of the policy of a state or group of states which seeks by political, economic, ideological or military means to control, dominate or subordinate to itself other states, peoples or parts of the world." This definition reflects the very essence of Beijing's foreign policy--a policy whose inspirers lay claim to areas of their neighbors' territory greater than the area of China itself, and who persist in trying to arrogate to themselves the right to "punish" independent states and peoples as soon as they show reluctance to build their lives in accordance with the recipes of Beijing's latter-day emperors.

While Beijing tries to ascribe to others its own hegemonist aspirations, Western and especially U.S. propaganda reveals a different emphasis: An attempt to give the impression that the Chinese leaders' foreign policy activities reflect Beijing's "perfectly natural" desire to normalize and develop China's relations with other states. This is a dangerous delusion, if not a deliberate lie. The concept of "normalization" is positive and constructive in substance and means developing international relations without opposing other countries' interests or harming the consolidation of peace. But what does this policy have in common with the subversive activities of Beijing, which is trying to knock together a bloc of some states against others, to create discord, conflicts and strife everywhere, and to fan tension? Indeed the Beijing leaders themselves make no secret of the fact that their political line is "convoluted" and is certainly not based on any principles connected with genuine normalization. The same Geng Biao who is now at such pains to avow his "friendly feelings" to Washington once said: "For the time being let the United States defend us... when we think the time is right, we'll say to Uncle Sam: "Kindly pack your bags and go." How do the plans of official Washington, which in the person of J. Carter publicly declares that the "new friendship" established between the United States and China will yield rich dividends in the future, look when viewed against the background of such statements?! Beijing's policy is hegemonism in action. Whatever form it takes, encouraging the Chinese leadership's unbridled great power and militarist ambitions is a dangerous and irresponsible game to play. It conflicts fundamentally with the national interests of the Western states themselves, whose peoples, like all the world's peoples, have a vital interest in peace rather than war, in improving the political climate rather than fanning tension, and in smoothing out and stabilizing international relations rather than stirring up animosity.

FURTHER ON DEATH OF PRIME MINISTER OHIRA

LDP Power Struggle

LD181001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 1

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "On the Eve of Elections"]

[Text] Tokyo, 14 June--The sudden death of Prime Minister M. Ohira, who was at the same time chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], has sharply intensified the power struggle within that party. The leaders of the rival groupings are trying to persuade voters that they have concluded a truce among themselves for the parliamentary elections to be held 22 June. Meanwhile, closed conferences, meetings, consultations and talks are being held inside the party to discuss the question of which forces' representative should head the LDP and the cabinet of ministers if the conservatives retain their majority in parliament.

Ohira's power within the LDP and the government was founded on an alliance with K. Tanaka's very influential faction. Many people in the party were dissatisfied with this, believing that such overt ties with forces involved in the scandalous bribes affair undermine the conservatives' positions among voters, who are demanding an end to corruption in ruling circles. The search is now on for a new balance of forces which would suit the majority of factions and the big capital which finances them.

While arguing about Ohira's successor behind closed doors, the LDP has mounted a strong election campaign in the streets in support of its candidates. As the press reports, business circles have allocated 13 billion yen to the conservatives for these purposes. the LDP spent 10 billion yen on last October's elections.

Kosygin Condolence Message

OW121421 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1410 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] His excellency Masayoshi Ito, acting prime minister of Japan:

I hereby express condolences over the passing away of Masayoshi Ohira, prime minister of Japan.

Please convey my condolences to his family members.

Signed Kosygin
Chairman, USSR Council of Minister
Kremlin, Moscow
12 June, 1980.

Tikonov, Maltsev Condolence Visit

OW161510 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member [as heard] and Soviet First Deputy Premier Tikhonov and Soviet First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Maltsev have visited the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union to express condolence on the death of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and signed in the visitors' book.

BAKHTAR DENOUNCES PRC 'INTERFERENCE' IN DRA AFFAIRS

LD191640 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 19, TASS--THE BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has condemned the attempts of the Chinese hegemonists at bringing pressure to bear on some countries in the region as regards their relations with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, BAKHTAR points out, has issued the other day a commentary advocating a buildup of tensions in the Middle East and South East Asia. Moreover the Beijing rulers demand that Pakistan and Thailand do not enter into negotiations with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and People's Kampuchea on the establishment of goodneighbourly relations.

Such steps by Beijing, the BAKHTAR agency points out in this connection, constitute crude interference in the internal affairs of other states and peoples, an attempt at imposing on them its own formula for the settlement of international issues to suit its own expansionist ambitions.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY points to the highhandedness on the Beijing hegemonists, who deem it possible for themselves to pressure impudently other countries. They are trampling underfoot the national interests and sovereignty of other countries, the sacred rights of peoples and governments to decide their destiny themselves.

Beijing is having recourse to intimidation, blackmail and misinformation. The attempt to pit neighbour countries one against another is a feature of the policy pursued by the Beijing ruling circles, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY stresses in conclusion.

AFGHAN GENERAL DENIES FIGHTING IN KABUL

LD200950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Arlyevich]

[Text] General (Dafure), chief of operations of the general headquarters of the Afghan Army, gave an interview to Soviet correspondents. In the interview he denied allegations by Western propaganda on the supposed battles going on in Kabul and its environs. The capital and surrounding areas are peaceful, said the general. There are only individual combing operations in progress with the aim of capturing subversives from abroad. (Dafure) reported that the only considerable battles in Afghanistan in the recent past were the encirclement and destruction 130 km from Kabul of a big gang formed and trained abroad. Afghan troops seized many weapons and mines of American, Chinese and Egyptian make.

INDIA TO RECEIVE SOVIET OIL IN EXCHANGE FOR RICE

LD191702 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 19, TASS--An agreement on additional deliveries of some goods in 1980--1981 was signed today between the Soviet Union and India at the USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade. The Soviet Union will deliver to India oil and oil products in exchange for up to 500 thousand tons of high grade rice of equivalent value. The agreement has been signed by Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade of the USSR Ivan Grishin and India's ambassador to the USSR Inder Kumar Gujral.

THAI AUTHORITIES BEGIN REPATRIATION OF KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

LD180858 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilenko reports:

According to reports from Bangkok, the Thai authorities started "repatriating" Kampuchean refugees "who expressed the wish to return to their motherland of their own free will". On Tuesday Thai Army trucks took the first batch of "repatriates" from Kaoidan camp to the region of the Thai-Kampuchean border. The newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN reports that a spokesman for the Thai Army Command said that the Thai authorities intended to send out 600 such "repatriates" daily.

In recent time the Government of Thailand took an unfriendly stand vis-a-vis the People's Republic of Kampuchea, obviously on orders from Washington and Beijing. As before it recognizes the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which was overthrown by the country's revolutionary forces guided by the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea over a year ago, and failed to respond to the proposals made by the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to hold negotiations on the settlement of the situation in the zone of the Thai-Kampuchean border including the settlement of the refugee problem.

Such actions behind which one can see sabotage experts from Washington and Beijing, create instability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

COMMENTATOR LINKS NEW HEBRIDES REBELLION WITH PENTAGON BASE PLANS

LD181329 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 3

[V. Sovolyev article under the rubric "International Notes": "Colonial Partition Again"]

[Text] On 30 July this year one more independent state--(Vanuata)--was due to appear on the map of the world. That is the name New Hebrides--an archipelago consisting of a little over 70 islands in the southwest Pacific and a joint possession (condominium) of Britain and France--is to receive after it is granted independence. But in early June a rebellion flared up on the islands directed against the central government. [paragraph continues]

Seizing the archipelago's largest island, Espiritu Santo where one-fifth of the New Hebrides' population of 100,000 lives, the rebels proclaimed its autonomy and formed a provisional government. The separatists' aim is to achieve the country's division and to hinder the establishment of a new independent state whose transitional government advocates the complete abolition of the colonial system.

In connection with events in the New Hebrides, the UN decolonization committee's sub-committee on small territories has voiced its profound concern, pointing out that the separatists are backed by imperialist forces and primarily the United States which are seeking to use the territories of small island states in the Pacific to build up their military presence and suppress the national liberation movement.

J. Stevens, the self-styled supreme leader, is receiving direct support from the U.S. companies the Phoenix foundation and the Vemarana development corporation. And they in turn are demanding that he ensure conditions on the islands for U.S. businessmen whereby they will have "more opportunities for free enterprise than in any other state " It has already become known that the Phoenix foundation even before the coup had printed passports of the new state on Espiritu Santo following the "American model" and had even suggested a draft "constitution." The mercenaries who organized the coup are to safeguard the implementation of this "constitution." According to the British weekly TRIBUNE they include former CIA agents.

Taking advantage of the imminent departure of the British and French administration (which before the granting of independence had the responsibility for maintaining order), the United States is not averse to laying its hands on this tidbit just as it is trying to do in Micronesia--A U.S. Trust Territory in the same region. The explanation for the U.S. attraction to the New Hebrides is not complicated. It is precisely here, on Espiritu Santo, that a very large U.S. naval base was created during World War II. Its convenient strategic location in the Pacific has long been an object of lust for the Pentagon military which is seeking to cover the entire globe with a network of its bases....

MEETING BETWEEN KOSYGIN, HUSAK IN PRAGUE REPORTED

LD191800 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Prague, June 19, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, met with the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, in the Prague castle today. The meeting was attended by the member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, Lubomir Strougal.

During the meeting which passed in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding the sides paid special attention to questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in political, economic and other fields, and the implementation of the Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and the accords reached during the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak.

HUSAK SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS TO BREZHNEV

LD191511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] To esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev:

Allow me to sincerely thank the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and also you personally for the warm congratulations on my reelection as president of the CSSR. I greatly value your words of recognition [priznaniye] bestowed on me, our Communist Party and the Czechoslovak people.

Like you, I am firmly convinced that the relations of traditional profound friendship and all-round mutual cooperation linking the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples will continue to deepen and develop still further to the good of the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples and the entire socialist community.

I wish you, dear Comrade Brezhnev, and the entire Soviet people further great successes in building communism and in the struggle for the strengthening of peace throughout the world and the victory of the forces of socialism and progress.

With communist greetings.

[Signed] G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR.

SOVIET TROOPS REPORTEDLY PLAN EXERCISES IN GDR

LD192232 Moscow TASS in English 2227 GMT 19 Jun 80

["At the USSR Defence Ministry"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--As is reported here, it is planned to hold exercises of Soviet troops, which are temporarily staying in the territory of the German Democratic Republic, in the areas of Stendal, Magdeburg, Cuttbus and Brandenburg from July 10 to 16 with the aim of determining the level of training and coordination of actions by units and elements of the land forces and the airforce.

Nearly 30 thousand men are expected to take part in the exercises.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY TOWARD ITALY

LD192120 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1720 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Mikhail Dobrov commentary]

[Text] With reference to U.S. President Carter's official visit to Italy, here is a talk by our observer Mikhail Dobrov:

These last few days, the bourgeois press in Italy is full of reports which deal in detail with the meetings the overseas guest will have. Quite bluntly, the real aims of the trip are discussed and the real character of Italian-American relations is analyzed. In this respect, it is necessary to say a few words.

Recently the translation of the memoirs of the ex-American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was published in Milan. The memoirs are entitled "The White House Years." In a big volume of 1150 pages, weighing 4 pounds, priced at 16,000 lire one can find statements about Italy and the Italians which are quite curious. Like Gulliver talking about the Liliputians, the former head of American diplomacy describes Italy as a third-rate country which has not and cannot have an independent foreign policy. This imperial attitude which emerged once again at the time of the confessions of Washington's former No 2 fits into the whole complex of relations between the United States and Italy. As L'UNITA wrote recently, the United States seeks to transform Italy into a springboard for American military adventures into the zone of the Persian Gulf and to reserve for the country the role of the Pentagon's arms depot in the Mediterranean. In this field, Washington has succeeded in achieving something. In Italy, for example, there are deployed many general staffs, commands, firing ranges, and bases belonging to NATO. There are also U.S. nuclear arms in Italy. As the press informs, there are from 1,000 to 1,500 units of these weapons. Near the Sardinian shores, there is an American nuclear submarine base. Italian public opinion throws into relief the huge danger of these bases for the country's population in the event of a nuclear conflict by will of the overseas ally. But also in times of peace, as the papers testify, these bases, as a result of many incidents which take place there, are a constant source of worry for the Italian population, not to mention the economic damage caused to the population of the areas where those weapons are situated.

Yielding to the pressure of the American military, the Italian authorities have also agreed to deploy in the Italian peninsula new American medium-range nuclear missiles. In this way the United States also subjects the minor ally to a new danger, turning it into a nuclear hostage. The United States makes Italy into an accomplice of the nuclear arms race, while the imperative of today, no doubt supported by the overwhelming majority of the Italians, is the cessation of that race and disarmament, and above all nuclear disarmament. Besides, the building of bases will cause fresh expenditure of billions of lire under conditions of incessant inflation and of a crisis of the national economy which requires huge productive investments. But the American ally is deaf to the real needs of the country.

Giving way to Washington's pressure, Italy has joined the economic sanctions against Iran, endangering a source of oil supplies which are so important for the country, the fate of its investments which amount to many billion lire and the interests of thousands of Italians who work on contracts in that country. Washington asks Italy to reduce economic and trade relations with the East European countries and to make commercial sacrifices, as the Italian press says, and then adds that in exchange the United States offers no compensation. This is shown, for example, by the American boycott of Italian footwear.

IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA, a paper which certainly does not suffer from the anti-American complex, wrote recently that a wind of American dissatisfaction blows in Rome. That wind has been blowing for many years now to the extent that there is a cause of provocation, and that is to say the aspiration to hegemony in world affairs by Italy's main Atlantic ally. President Carter's visit to Italy, taking all that into account, cannot promise any new tendency in U.S. policy toward Rome.

SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE COOPERATION PROGRAM OUTLINED

LD200927 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--The Soviet (?Union) has started testing equipment intended for a Soviet-French experiment, Arcad-3, due next year, writes MOSCOW NEWS information. The equipment made by specialists of the two countries will be mounted on a Soviet satellite.

The purpose of the experiment is to study various phenomena in the earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere. Two joint Soviet-French projects were realized earlier in the framework of the Arcad programme.

Satellites Aureole-1 and Aureole-2 were launched in the Soviet Union in 1971 and 1973 as part of the arcad programme. They carried scientific devices designed by Soviet and French scientists. They also were intended for research of complex physical phenomena in the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere.

Important scientific data on the physics of Aurora polaris were obtained as a result of these experiments. They are being analyzed now in the computer centres at the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute and the French National Centre for Space Exploration. Specialists expect that the implementation of the Arcad-3 project will become another insight into this problem.

SKACHKOV GREETS IRANIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

LD191245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "First Session"]

[Text] On 16 June an Iranian Government delegation arrived in Moscow to take part in the ninth session of the Soviet-Iranian Standing Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation. This will be the commission's first session since the antimonarchist anti-imperialist revolution in Iran and the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At Sheremetyevo airport the delegation, headed by Reza Salimi, minister of economy and finance, was met by S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES QUOTBZADEH'S ANTI-SOVIET REMARKS

LD191528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 19 Jun 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Excerpts] The U.S. news services are trying to represent the expansionist plots of the Pentagon toward Iran and other countries of the Near and Middle East as strictly defensive actions which are being undertaken to protect the vital interests of the United States and the NATO countries. On the other hand fabrications are being spread according to which the threat to Iran allegedly comes not from the United States, but from the Soviet Union.

However strange this may seem, certain figures in those countries against which the United States is in fact carrying out aggressive acts, are not indifferent to these propaganda fabrications. An example of this is the number of anti-Soviet statements made by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. However, the Soviet Union has repeatedly made known to Iran, including through its foreign minister, its readiness to develop relations of traditional good neighborliness in the interests of stability throughout this region. Such a prospect, PRAVDA points out, obviously does not suit someone in Iran. However, anti-Soviet fabrications are clearly not in the interest of Iran and do not serve its revolution. They can only suit those who yearn for the days and systems when imperialism decided the fate of the peoples in that region.

IRANIAN FORMER AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL ARRESTED

LD191226 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 19, TASS--'Guards of the Islamic Revolution' arrested Gholam Hosein Namdar, former general director of the agricultural board, and the director of the agricultural development programme of Iran. He held these posts under the former shah's regime. He is charged with cooperation with the secret political police SAVAK.

COMMISSION'S REPORT OF IRANIAN GRIEVANCES DISCUSSED

LD191244 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 19, TASS--Washington tries hard to prevent the United Nations publication of a special report drawn up as a result of the recent visit to Iran of an international commission.

This document sets forth Iran's grievances against the United States, which for decades supported the bloody dictatorship of the shah. An official spokesman of the United States Mission at the United Nations said at the press conference that the United States was against the publication of the report.

One of the authors of the report, member of the international delegation that had visited Tehran and met with the Iranian leaders, Adib ad-Dawudi (Syria) said at a press conference at the United Nations that this report, in the opinion of Iran, would help to clear up the situation concerning violations of human rights under the rule of the former shah and the intervention by the American administration in the internal affairs of Iran.

At the same time the United States wants to impose once again a discussion of the American hostages issue upon the United Nations Security Council. The spokesman of the American mission at the United Nations said that the United States might ask the convocation of the Security Council within a week or two to discuss this question.

The United States already tried to drag through the Security Council a resolution on "sanctions" against Iran, However, this attempt was rejected. The direct armed incursion in Iran, staged by Washington later, showed that the talk about such "sanctions" was nothing but a smokescreen to conceal the United States' aggressive schemes against that country.

The present stratagems of the United States administration at the United Nations, seen against the background of a faster preparation by the Pentagon of the "rapid reaction corps" strike force, furnish the foundations for the belief that Washington is now acting according to the same "script".

TRADE RELATIONS WITH JORDAN REPORTEDLY ENLIVENED

LD200959 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--In recent years the trade and economic links between Jordan and the Soviet Union have enlivened, writes MOSCOW NEWS information. The 1977 intergovernmental protocol defined the spheres of economic cooperation: the rendering by the Soviet Union of technical assistance in carrying out geological prospecting work, in the electrification of rural areas, and in the creation of vocational training centres.

Bilateral trade is growing rapidly. The Soviet Union delivers cars, tractors, ferrous rolled metals and saw-timber, equipment for the light industry, and electric and household goods. At the end of 1979 Jordan was visited by a delegation of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry which signed an agreement on cooperation with the Federation of Trade Chambers of Jordan--the first such agreement in the practice of trade relations between the Soviet Union and Arab countries.

ETHIOPIAN COMMISSION ISSUES STATEMENT ON FORMING PARTY

LD151352 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 15, TASS--Creation of a truly people's party which is guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism is the necessary condition for the further advancement of the Ethiopian revolution and the earnest of its final victory. To attain this goal the popular masses are to rally closer around the Commission on Organizing the Party of Ethiopia's Working People which is called upon to ensure guidance of the revolutionary struggle at the present stage and become the basis for the future party. This is said in the commission's statement, distributed here, on the occasion of the first congress of the commission which opens in Addis Ababa on June 16. The statement stresses that the participation of all progressive population strata in the congress attests to the popular character of the Ethiopian revolution and its future party. This historical event will strengthen the unity of the revolutionary forces, determine their friends and enemies and make it possible to expand the class struggle in the country. The statement points out that imperialism inspired Somalia's open agression against Ethiopia and encouraged in all ways the activity of the separatist groupings in the country's north in its vain attempts to undermine the revolutionary process. However, the masses proved their loyalty in the long and bloody struggle to the ideals of revolution, upheld its gains and protected the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The commission stresses that the Ethiopian working people are now fully resolved to consolidate the successes and firmly follow the path of building a new society of social justice and equality under the guidance of the commission and the future vanguard party.

CPSU GREETS FIRST CONGRESS OF ETHIOPIAN PARTY COMMISSION

LD200925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] To the first congress of the Commission to Organize a Working People's Party of Ethiopia

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates of the first congress of the Commission to Organize a Working People's Party of Ethiopia (COWPPE).

Your congress is called upon to resolve the important task of creating a vanguard working people's party. The formation of COWPPE is a natural result of the development of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia. Overcoming the resistance of internal reaction and the intrigues of external imperialist forces and their accomplices, the Ethiopian people are resolving step by step the vital problems of the revolution: building the new statehood, boosting the country's economy and culture, improving the working people's well-being.

Guided by the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, the CPSU and the Soviet people are pursuing a policy of solidarity and friendly relations with Ethiopia's people.

We wish the congress participants successful activity in organizing a working people's vanguard party and great successes in building a new society.

May the friendship and international cooperation between the CPSU and COWPPE and between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples strengthen and develop in the interests of the struggle for peace, national freedom and social progress.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

DER SPIEGEL REPORTS TADZHIK REACTION TO AFGHANISTAN INVASION

DW180953 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 Jun 80 pp 112-114

[Text] The Tadzhik Soviet Republic, one of the 15 federal republics of the USSR, borders in the south on Afghanistan. From Tadzhikistan, which is mostly inhabited by Muslim Asians, the Soviet troops marched in December 1979 to Kabul. A Soviet citizen who lived at the time of the invasion in the Tadzhik capital Dushambe, reported the following to DER SPIEGEL:

The commissioners of the war commission came usually at night. They got the reservists. An almost panic-like excitement spread among the Tadzhik populace of the republic--in December 1979.

Middle-aged Tadzhiks who had already completed their military service, soldiers and officers of the reserve received induction orders. Some of them were ordered to work in the offices of the war commission, but most of them were brought to Lyaur, a firing range near Dushambe, and to Termez on the Afghanistan border.

People returning from there reported that many reservists in civilian clothes had been concentrated in these places--they assembled in the open, expecting an attack from the air.

They reported that the kolkhoz chauffeur of a border village in the Shaartuz area had been mobilized to transport military technical equipment to Afghanistan 1 month prior to the events in Afghanistan. Shortly before New Year's Eve he was dismissed. A young Tadzhik, working in the Dushambe restaurant Pamir, was sent to Termez, but he returned soon thereafter because his tank had fallen apart, as he reported.

Inhabitants of villages in the Shaartuz border area reported that some weeks prior to the Afghanistan events they had heard continuous terrible noise at night caused by military vehicles going to the border. Everything was quiet during the day because the vehicles moved only at night.

The people in Dushambe told each other that the many individuals who had been mobilized and concentrated in Lyaur had not received any food for 3 days--the explanation being mismanagement, drunkenness and the many thefts within the supply service, as well as the fact that army authorities were not at all prepared for the events.

In January and February the first coffins arrived in Dushambe from Afghanistan. It was said that they contained only the corpses of officers because the plain soldiers were buried on the spot. The burials took place as unobtrusively as possible, but the relatives organized a funeral repast where many people assembled according to Tadzhik custom. One part of the Kara-Bolo city hospital became a ward for the wounded arriving from Afghanistan.

Europeans always remain strangers to the Tadzhiks, even if they have known them for a long time. Therefore, the statements I have heard are of an occasional and incomplete character.

People among the Tadzhiks everywhere were amazed, which came out in discussions, about how little the troops of the Central Asian military area were prepared for military action. Many had been told how bolts had fallen from the tracks of moving tanks. There was no gasoline in the tanks at the decisive moment: It had been sold. Some tanks were not able to move at all--the engines had been sold to local black market dealers.

People everywhere, some with amazement and many with open glee, discussed the "cannibalization" of military vehicles and the reasons for it, namely corruption and bribery in the army. Older Tadzhiks recalled Stalin, who is generally liked in Tadzhikistan, in the sense that such disorder did not exist under him.

People in Dushambe (until 1961 it was "Stalinabad") who worked in the field of civil defense said that the condition of technical equipment there was no better. In early February rumor had it in Dushambe that mass civil defense courses were taking place. It was officially announced in the library of the academy of sciences that an alert could be sounded at any moment between 8 and 15 April.

The library workers and employees were told to buy canned food and biscuits for 3 days. They were told that once the alert had been sounded, most inhabitants of the city would walk to Obigram, a base in the mountains, a 3 days' walk from Dushambe. Only the old people and children up to 3 years old were promised transportation.

The son of a well-known Tadzhik scientist was drafted and spent 1 month in Termez. In late February or early March he returned home together with others. He said this was because Tadzhik troops of the Soviet Union had been replaced by Warsaw Pact units. We had already heard from other sources that German and Polish Warsaw Pact units were acting in Afghanistan. These rumors surfaced over and over again.

The general attitude of the populace was that "military aid" for Babrak Karmal was not approved of by Tadzhiks owing to the close historical and cultural ties. The Afghans are ethnically related to the Tadzhiks. Their languages are so similar that the Tadzhiks and Afghans can understand each other without an interpreter.

Twice as many Tadzhiks live in Afghanistan as in Tadzhikistan. The Tadzhiks are convinced that the overthrown King Mohammad Sahir-Shah was a Tadzhik. Many people I know also are convinced that Hafizullah Amin was also a Tadzhik.

When the Tadzhiks talk about the events in Afghanistan, outwardly they show no emotion, state quite calmly their views about the great sacrifices made by the Soviet Army and about the desperate courage and fanaticism of the Afghan resistance fighters. They also talk about their extreme cruelty, about the Russians they capture who are brutually killed, but not before they have been tortured.

The version that the rebels are being guided by Americans and Chinese from Pakistan only evokes laughter. They believe that the resistance has internal reasons. A Tadzhik university lecturer recalled the events in the 19th century, the war of the Afghans against the aggressors, the British and Russians, and full of temperament described the patriotism displayed by the Afghans at the time.

It is significant that Tadzhik contacts who, as "members of the intelligentsia," do not consider themselves Muslims, talk with sympathy about the religious aspect of the struggle in Afghanistan, of the struggle against the non-Islamic "cadres" (of the party). In this connection perhaps the ironic and disapproving attitude toward Karmal is typical, emphasis being placed on his treason against Islam: It is claimed that his name Karmal stands for the abbreviation of "Karl-Marx-Lenin."

The university lecturer also reported that Karmal had been the only minister in the Daud government (obviously under Taraki) who refused to swear on the Koran. Now, as the head of government, however, he sought to prove his "Islamic religion" by standing on the prayer rug, wearing shoes--which is as inconceivable for a Muslim as wearing a hat while praying is for a Christian.

Such stories about Karmal, in which his pseudo- and anti-Muslimism is emphasized, were usual among the Tadzhik intelligentsia at the beginning of 1980.

People talk about the defection of Tadzhik soldiers to the side of the Afghan resistance fighters with great outward calm, as if they were talking about some secondary matter. In private circles the defectors are never condemned, they are neither called traitors nor dirtydogs or such names. But neither is any direct approval voiced. The source of this information is not quite clear, perhaps it is Western radio transmitters.

A young Tadzhik who did some farm work in 1979 as a soldier, reported that the officers liked to hear radio broadcasts from the West, "the enemy's voice." Asked how this was possible--the Soviet Army, patriotism, discipline and enemy propaganda?--he replied: "You do not know what takes place in the army. In the event something does happen it is not definite at all as to who will shoot at whom."

The Tadzhiks obviously have sympathy for the Afghan rebels because the Afghans are defending their independence against the Russians, meaning against the very people who rule in Tadzhikistan, who issue orders and "eat Tadzhik bread."

These views are not the opinion of everyone, but of the nationalist intelligentsia which does not care much about Islam. As far as the humble people, the peasants, who still maintain close ties with Islam, are concerned, the general affiliation of Tadzhiks and Afghans with Islam plays a certain role.

The Russians who emigrated to, and were resettled in Tadzhikistan fail to comprehend what is at stake. At a newspaper stand in Dushambe a drunken Russian cried: "It is right that our boys are in Afghanistan! We will not allow the Zionists to get close to our borders!"

NO CONFIRMATION OF RUMORED TOLYATTI, GORKIY STRIKES

LD191027 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jun 80 p 8

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Shortages Spark Off Demonstrations of Discontent"]

[Text] Moscow--Rumors of strikes in two of the USSR's main automobile plants have been received cautiously by observers and without surprise by many Soviets, who were quickly informed by foreign radio broadcasts. Indeed these rumors have not been confirmed by direct witnesses and the details given by generally reliable sources are often contradictory. On the other hand, nobody is surprised that shortages are sparking demonstrations of discontent.

What exactly happened at Tolyatti and at Gorkiy at the beginning of May? According to reports in THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the workers at the Volga truck plant, which produces 700,000 vehicles per year, or 55 percent of Soviet production, stopped work on 6 May for 24 hours in protest to the constant shortages of meat and dairy products. According to other sources the strike took place at the end of April or right at the beginning of May and affected 70,000 of the 100,000 workers at the Volga truck plant. It may have been a protest in solidarity with urban bus drivers who were protesting an increase in their workload. Everything apparently returned to normal when the authorities met the drivers' demands. A French businessmen's delegation which visited Tolyatti last week did not hear any reports of strikes.

According to a free trade union member there had already been a bus drivers' strike in the same city in October 1979. The Volga truck plant at Tolyatti, which was named after the former PCI leader in 1964, was built with Fiat's help and produces mainly models based on the Fiat-124 sold in the West under the Lada trademark. It also manufactures an automobile suitable for all terrains which was introduced onto the European market a little more than 1 year ago under the name Niva. [paragraph continues]

These automobiles are highly sought after by Soviet citizens who have to wait several years and who pay three times more that their cost price.

Pamphlets in Gorkiy

In Gorkiy the movement apparently affected the 200,000 workers at the Gorkiy truck plant which produces Volga private automobiles and trucks. The strike apparently lasted 2 days and likewise occured at the beginning of May. Some 2,000 handwritten pamphlets were apparently distributed in the city. According to some sources the strikers were protesting against shortages; according to others they were protesting the fact that new apartments intended for factory employees were allocated to people dislocated from Moscow because of the Olympic games.

Mrs Yelena Bonner, wife of Academician Sakharov who has been exiled in Gorkiy since 22 January, did not hear anything about this strike when she was in Gorkiy during the corresponding period. However she confirmed the chronic shortage of many products which city inhabitants have been suffering for nearly 5 years.

Although the right to strike is not laid down in the USSR Constitution, strikes to express discontent, although exceptional, are not completely unknown. Without going back as far as the Khrushchev era, when an uprising in the city of Novocherkassk near Rostov-na-Donu was brutally put down in 1964, strikes have been reported in the past 5 years in the port of Riga, capital of Latvia, and in Tula, an industrial city south of Moscow. In early 1977 Tula workers were already protesting shortages. At that time Mr Brezhnev visited Tula which he had awarded with the title of Hero City for its attitude in World War II (Soviet cities are classed for provisions according to a strict order: after Moscow and Leningrad come the other hero cities and then the capitals of the union republics).

This year the food stores are again empty in most big cities. Even in Moscow, which enjoys a privileged position, everybody is complaining of having trouble finding the most essential everyday products and more than 1 million people every day come from cities surrounding Moscow (up to 250 or 300 km away) to obtain supplies in the capital where there are, however, hardly any fruit or vegetables to be had. Prices are soaring on the collective farm markets (10 rubles for 1 kg of strawberries, 10 rubles for 1 kg of tomatoes and up to 3 rubles for 1 kg of new potatoes).

According to their place in the hierarchy and the results of their work employees in enterprises regularly receive food "parcels" but it is possible that these additional rations have also been reduced. Indeed last year the plan was not fulfilled for the production of meat, delicatessen products, dairy products, canned fish and so forth. During the first 3 months agricultural production hardly increased and milk production even dropped. The general and chronic problems of Soviet agriculture are being exacerbated by the effects of the U.S. grain embargo and by the effects of the stocks which the authorities have accumulated to feed the tourists during the Olympic games. However there is reason to wonder whether this rumor has been spread among the population as a ready excuse for a situation whose causes run much deeper and which will certainly not vanish after the closing ceremony of the Olympic games.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON REPORTED STRIKES BY CAR WORKERS

LD201029 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Washington POST and several other American and British newspapers have claimed that strikes have been held at automobile plants in the Soviet cities of Tolyatti and Gorkiy. The Western media further claimed that some 200,000 people took part in a strike in Tolyatti. Our correspondent has asked Vitaliy Pashkevich, who is secretary of the Central Trade Union Committee of the automobile and tractor industry, to comment on this fabrication.

Here is what he said:

[Begin Pashkevich recording, in Russian fading into English translation]: The autoworkers in Tolyatti and Gorkiy have learned that strikes have been held at their factories, as Western propaganda claims, from a political commentary carried by Soviet newspapers. The newspapers described Western claims as another anti-Soviet fabrication. I spoke to the workers in Tolyatti and Gorkiy over the telephone and found out that they fully agree with that description. This fabrication does not hold water. The Washington POST claims that 200,000 people took part in a strike in Tolyatti but the autoplant there has far fewer workers than 200,000 and, besides, on the day when the strikes allegedly took place the plants over-reached their daily production target, and I have documental proof of this. It stands to reason that a stoppage of one workshop would have entailed a stoppage of the assembly line. [end recording]

Our correspondent asked about the food supply at the Tolyatti autoplant.

[Begin Pashkevich recording, in Russian fading into English translation] I've visited Tolyatti more than once and, together with the employees, had lunches at the cafeteria. I can say with full responsibility that for 50 kopeks--that's according to the official rate of exchange 75 cents--one can have an excellent meal. Some categories of workers can do it for 40 kopeks. I mean a three-course dinner with a meat dish. This is of course very cheap. The explanation is simple. The Central Council of Trade Unions sets aside around 2 million rubles annually as a subsidy. The same holds true of other autoplants across the country, in Gorkiy for instance. I could add that in Tolyatti workers get the second lunch right at their workplaces in the shops. Automobile workers are in for other benefits and privileges. These are vouchers (?for) sanatoria and vacation homes, either free or at considerably cut rates, dietetic food, and so on. So I think it is understandable why the report by the Western media concerning an ostensible strike in Tolyatti and Gorkiy has drawn a negative reaction from all Soviet workers and from all Soviet people. They regard it as a malicious lie, Vitaliy Pashkevich said in conclusion [end recording].

HELSINKI MONITOR GETS MAXIMUM TERM FOR 'AGITATION'

ID200817 Paris LE FIGARO in French 17 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "USSR--Stiff Penalty for Poet Nekipelov"]

[Text] Poet Viktor Nekipelov, 52, a Pen Club member, who has been accused of "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" because of his activities within the "Helsinki Monitoring Group," has received the maximum sentence--7 years' detention in a labor camp and 5 years' internal exile. Nekipelov was imprisoned 7 December 1979. He has already served a 2-year sentence, 1973 through 1975, for "slandering" the state.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE RENEWED

LD191449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Socialist Competition Diary": "Emulating Labor Exemplars"]

[Text] The first half of the concluding year of the 5-year plan is coming to a close. Over the first 5 months of good basis for the successful completion of the 6 months has been created in the country's industry.

Workers in the automotive and medical industries and in tractor and agricultural machine building and the creators of instruments, automation equipment and control systems and machinery for livestock raising and fodder production are coping confidently with output sales plans. Labor collectives in the gas industry, machine tool building and chemical and petroleum machine building have achieved considerable growth in comparison with the same period last year.

At the same time the planned figures have not been reached for the production of individual types of output.

Pulp and paper industry enterprises, which failed to cope with the plans for May and the first 5 months either for sales volume or labor productivity growth, deserve a rebuke. Labor productivity is growing only slowly at enterprises and associations in the coal industry, the construction materials industry and a number of construction ministries. Sufficient attention is not paid everywhere to the improvement of output quality, the fulfillment of plans in accordance with the products list and the observance of delivery deadlines. The shortfall since January in the production of some types of ferrous metallurgy output, synthetic resins and plastics and freight cars has not been made good.

The reasons for this situation include the poor use of fixed capital and the slow startup of production capacities. Thus, by the beginning of May production of output from the capacities commissioned last year at the Komsomolsk petroleum refinery in Khabarovskiy Kray and production of sheet polystyrene at the Dneprodzerzhinsk Azot Association, of ammonium nitrate at the Rustavi chemical plant and of chipboard at the Pavlodar wood working combine had still not been organized. At all new industrial construction sites it is essential to launch competition more extensively under the slogan originating in Rostovskaya Oblast--"We shall build ahead of schedule and start up ahead of schedule!"

A most important lever for improving production efficiency is the fullest utilization of advanced experience. Today in PRAVDA T. Yurmann, team leader at the Tallin housing construction combine, describes how the new organization of labor--the integral process team contract--has helped the enterprise collective to the brink of its goal--the completion of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

In any republic, in any sector, there are examples of labor productivity, high output quality and careful expenditure of fuel and raw and other materials. It was precisely on the basis of the broad application of application of advanced experience that Moscow collectives came out with a new patriotic initiative in May: fulfilling the year's targets by 7 November. In Belorussia, by a decision of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, a mass public survey of the rational use of working time in the national economy is being carried out--it too will help to reveal exemplars of the organization of labor and production.

In every collective, reserves must be exactingly assessed and the best experience must be analyzed and made universally available in practice.

Summer has added new jobs for rural workers. The country's various climatic zones now have main concerns of their own. Chimkentskaya Oblast machine operators were the first to begin the barley and wheat harvest in Kazakhstan. Some 1,100 links and harvesting and transportation detachments are competing here to bring in the harvest rapidly and without the slightest losses. It is also a busy time now for those who are tending the sugar beet, corn and other crop sowings and repairing harvesting equipment.

With every passing day an increasing number of haymakers are going out into the meadows. For instance, in the Kuban, where after the heavy May rainfall thick grass has grown up, a shock month for hay and cured hay procurement is already underway. The specialized subdivisions of Bryanskaya Oblast farms which are currently cultivating all forage crops have begun to lay in feed stocks. Good news is also coming in from other places. Party, soviet and economic organs must organize competition to ensure that every collective not only successfully fulfills the plans for the procurement of all types of feed but also creates reserve stocks.

The results of all-union competition among stockmen for the period from fall last year through July this year will be summed up in a month's time. How are the livestock unit workers currently coping with their pledges? As of 1 June state purchases totaled: 5,929,200 tons of livestock and poultry (live weight), which is 99.1 percent of the level of procurements for the first 5 months of last year; 20,960,300 tons of milk, which is 95 percent of last year's level; 18,582.1 million eggs, which is 103 percent; and 49,124 tons of wool in standard weight, which is 94 percent.

Kurskaya, Vologodskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kurskaya and other oblasts of the RSFSR and also Kazakhstan and Latvia, Moldavia and other republics have delivered considerably more livestock and poultry to the meat combines than last year. However, compared with the same period less meat has been procured on Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithuanian and Turkmen farms. The marketability of output from dairy units on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kalininskaya, Ryazanskaya, Novosibirskaya and other oblasts and in some union republics is still low.

The summer has come--the most favorable time for obtaining good milk yields and weight gains. Unfortunately this opportunity is still not being used everywhere. For instance, the Zarya, Ramyat Kalinina and Sibiryak kolkhozes in Zavodoukovskiy Rayon, Tyumenskaya Oblast, have essentially failed to organize competition among milkmaids and stockmen for increasing livestock productivity in the summer period. As a result milk yields from the cows are not increasing and an output shortfall has been observed. These shortcomings must be eliminated as rapidly as possible and everything must be done to fulfill plans and pledges.

IMPACT OF SIBERIAN PROJECTS ON FOREIGN TRADE OUTLINED

LD191454 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 19, TASS--TASS economics commentator Yuriy Berezhnoy writes:

The long-term comprehensive special program "Sibir" (Siberia) envisages that Siberia and the Far East within two or three five-year-plan periods already will be able to turn out as much industrial production as the entire Soviet economy did in the recent past.

The Baykal-Amur Trunk Railway (BAM) now under construction will help to considerably expand contacts between the rapidly developing east of the USSR and its European part. BAM will also facilitate foreign-trade contacts of the USSR with countries of the socialist community and states of the Pacific Region.

The deepening of socialist economic integration will also make a definite impact on the harmonious economic development of the colossal territory from the Baykal Lake to the Pacific, which will be crossed by the trunkline. Joint efforts of the USSR and concerned CMEA member-countries in the joint accomplishment of a number of tasks related to the expansion of the production of raw materials, fuel and building materials, are to be continued in the next five-year-plan period (1981-1985).

A number of major industrial projects which concern several CMEA member-countries at a time (like the timber industrial complex in Ust-Ilimsk) are to be built within the framework of socialist economic integration. The construction will be carried out also on a bilateral foundation. The industrial development of the Transbaykal Region, for instance, is to be effected with regard to the Soviet-Mongolian program.

One of the important development trends of the BAM region is the setting up of export bases and enterprises to promote progress of international trade. Thus, in estimating the prospects of exploitation of Siberian and Far Eastern timber resources, not only the requirements of socialist countries will be taken into consideration, but also the interests of trade partners of the USSR in Europe and Asia, which have proved to be reliable.

The USSR bears in mind the possibilities of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with developed capitalist countries. Stable, long-term, mutually-advantageous contacts with big firms of those countries can stimulate the organization of new raw material regions and enterprises in the BAM zone and the building of supplementary pipelines and roads.

Long-term cooperation with foreign firms is possible--first and foremost, in the form of compensation deals--for the development of natural resources of the eastern part of the USSR and the development of processing enterprises there. A number of promising projects can be built in the zone near BAM. This refers to big plants for the development of the natural gas resources of southern Yakutia, the timber of the Far Eastern tracts, etc.

The wealth of the mineral resources of Siberia and the Far East presents a particular interest from the exports point of view. Their share in the international division of labour and the development of commercial cooperation can be substantially increased.

BRIEFS

COAL BASE IN SIBERIA--Moscow, June 15, TASS--A new coal and metallurgical base is to be built in south-east Siberia where big reserves of minerals are concentrated. It will become possible to annually obtain 20 per cent of coal and 25 per cent of steel produced in the country today. Construction of industrial enterprises is very difficult because of severe climate and vast distances. Investments in the Siberian economy are compensated quickly as the operation of the biggest Soviet hydropower stations shows. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 15 Jun 80 ID]

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO SOYUZ T-2 COSMONAUTS

LD181420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented exalted awards of the homeland to Cosmonauts Yuriy Vasilyevich Malyshev and Vladimir Viktorovich Aksenov, who completed a successful flight in the Soyuz T-2 spacecraft. Speaking at the ceremony, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev said:

[Begin Brezhnev recording] Dear comrades! Quite recently in this hall, we honored with exalted awards of our homeland the splendid flight by the Soviet-Hungarian space crew. Today, we are honoring the feat of the Cosmonauts Yuriy Vasiliyevich Malyshev and Vladimir Viktorovich Aksenov who tested in piloted flight the new transport spacecraft [transportnyy korabl]. It is always difficult to be the first, the more so when one is referring to a voyage into the depths of space, where every new step is into the completely or almost unknown. Comrades Malyshev and Aksenov have started the Soyuz T-2 spacecraft on its life. This is the most up-to-date space transport vehicle. It was created by Soviet scientists, engineers and workers on the basis of the previous generation of spacecraft. Its utilization will considerably enhance the effectiveness of the Intercosmos program and enable future plans for near-earth space research to be developed. With a feeling of gratitude and admiration, we speak today of Comrades Malyshev and Aksenov. They excellently fulfilled their task. They visited the orbital station, where Comrades Popov and Ryumin are continuing to work, and for whom the station has become their home in the sky. We, mankind, need space not for the sake of records, although the space heroes, as we call them, in the course of their service, do set such records. It is affairs on earth which, in the final reckoning, benefit from space discoveries.

Comrades! For their successful test flight in the Soyuz T-2 spacecraft, for bravery and heroism displayed in the fulfillment of the homeland's task, to the commander of the spacecraft, Colonel Malyshev, Yuriy Vasiliyevich, is awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, together with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has also awarded him the title of Airman-Cosmonaut of the USSR. To the flight engineer of the spacecraft, Hero of the Soviet Union, Airman-Cosmonaut of the USSR Aksenov, Vladimir Viktorovich, is awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, together with the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star Medal.

In presenting these merited awards of the homeland, dear comrades, I wish you health, happiness and further successes in space exploration. [applause] [end recording]

Present at the award presentation were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Serbin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Baltov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

POPOV, RYUMIN ACTIVITIES ABOARD SALYUT-6 CONTINUE

LD171538 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 17, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have completed another experiment on the Kristal installation to produce germanium, a semiconductor, under microgravitation. The cosmonauts have replaced one of the units in the station's automatic orientation and stabilization system and are making inspection checks of it.

In the course of this work the crew is photographing the earth's surface and practicing methods of geographical fixation of object of observation.

The programme of medical examinations included a check of the cosmonauts' cardiovascular functions during physical exercises. A portable device recorded the cosmonauts' electrocardiogrammes on a magnetic tape.

The crew of the orbital complex is scheduled to set an experiment on simultaneous measuring of gamma radiation and flows of charged particles on a close-to-surface orbit and in the upper atmosphere. Measurements will be taken by a small-size gamma telescope Yelena installed in the living compartment of the Soyuz-36 spaceship and similar equipment carried by a high-altitude balloon. According to telemetric data, the onboard systems of the scientific research orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-36 are functioning normally. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

WHY FEMALE COSMONAUTS ARE NOT SENT TO OUTER SPACE

DW181202 Moscow in German to Germany 1805 GMT 16 Jun 80

[From the "Mailbag" program]

[Text] Is it easy to become a cosmonaut? Can a woman learn that profession without great trouble? These problems interest many of our listeners and particularly the female listeners. Karin (Brede) from Ost-Marienburg writes: Valentina Tereshkova was the first and only woman in outer space. Why has no woman flown again? Is there a lack of applicants, which I find hard to imagine, or is it somehow harmful for a woman to fly into the space? I would be very happy if you could answer these questions. You must know that this interests not just me alone [passage indistinct].

Your questions have been put by our correspondent to the chief of the Soviet cosmonauts' training course, Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, who told us the following: The fact that after Valentina Tereshkova no other woman has flown in outer space was caused, last but not least, by the circumstance that the first spaceships offered too little comfort for their pilots. Compared with today's ships, it was too small and too narrow, while the strain to which the human organism was exposed during such a flight is rather great. With a continuous flight in outer space the strain increases even more. After the 18-day outer space flight of Adrean Nikolayev and Vitaliy Sevastyanov on board Soyuz-9 the physicians found that the size of their hearts had deteriorated by 11 to 12 percent, and that the muscles had slackened considerably. We decided therefore that it would not be advisable to expose women to such strains.

In past years we succeeded in better understanding the mechanism through which weightlessness brings influence to bear on man, and in working out reliable methods for safeguarding the cosmonaut's ability to work. The 175-day outer space flight of Vladimir Ryakhov and Valeriy Ryumin demonstrated clearly that we can now counteract weightlessness successfully. How does the female organism stand the conditions of outer space flight? We believe that Valentina Tereshkova conluded her 3-day stay in outer space absolutely without any complications so that no negative consequences took place, said Vladimir Shakalov further. So it can be assumed that even longer outer space flights will have no negative consequences for female cosmonauts. But a woman is a woman, and therefore we will extend the duration of their stay in space very carefully, and only when the results of last year's experiment have been fully evaluated.

Well, you have asked whether women are being trained in the USSR for space flights. No, not at present, but as the head of the training course for Soviet cosmonauts I receive many letters from women demonstrating their great interest in space flight, so that I believe that eventually we will have to comply with the demand of our women to take part in opening up outer space.